

The Wheeling Intelligence.

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WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

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THE FRENCH DRAMA

Grows Intensely Exciting as the Great Play Proceeds.

THE LATEST ACT MORE THRILLING

Than All Preceding Ones and Public Interest Worked

UP TO THE VERY HIGHEST POINT.

A Scene in the Court Which is More Dramatic Than Regular-Sensational Occurrences When Bourgeois Appears—He Defies His Accusers—A Dialogue, Highly Entertaining to the Auditors, Interrupted by the Presiding Judge—Latest Developments and Complications in the Panama Trials—The Scenes Remind One of the Days Preceding the Commune.

PARIS, March 13.—The approaches to the Palais de Justice were thronged today by excited crowds. There has not been such excitement in Paris since the beginning of the Panama scandal. The crowds were composed of all classes, from the militant socialist to the wealthy merchant and financier, and there was an ominous murmur of angry talk and a menacing frown on the faces of the lower classes in the throng that reminded one of the days preceding the commune. The court room was thronged with as many as could obtain admittance. The prisoners seemed themselves revived by the new interest which their case had awakened, and some thought that the features of Charles De Lesseps bore a look of triumph, while even Balthaz looked less crushed than at any time previous since his pitiful confession.

As soon as the court opened presiding Judge Desjardins ordered that M. Bourgeois, the late minister of justice, should be summoned to testify at some time during the day.

Deputy Fernand Menegre, of Pay de Dome, who belongs, according to his own statement, to the party of "Appeal to the People," testified to the accuracy of the statement that M. Yves-Guyot was the source of the report that M. Constans had communicated to President Carnot in a council at the Elysee, the list of deputies implicated in the alleged Panama bribes. Count Cafarelli, a Monarchist deputy of Aiane, gave similar testimony, which was corroborated by the Radical deputy, La Brousse.

Advocate La Grass demanded that M. Constans be summoned to testify. This was objected to by the advocate general, who said that the calling of witnesses must have some limit.

Deputy Sainte Martin, Union Conservative, who had been a member of the committee on the application of the Panama Canal Company for leave to issue lottery bonds, testified that he did not see M. Sans-Leroy, one of the defendants who was accused of changing his vote in the committee as the result of a bribe, leave the committee room just before the critical division on the bill. Sainte Martin said he had been told that Sans-Leroy went out to see Arton and that afterwards Sans-Leroy's opposition to the bill ceased.

M. Markel, a member of the same committee, testified that he did not see Sans-Leroy leave the room on the occasion in question. The witness remembered that there was an altercation over the vote which Sans-Leroy gave in support of the bill and that Sans-Leroy told the committee that he was bound to comply with the wish of his constituents.

BOURGEOIS TESTIFIES.

M. Bourgeois, late minister of justice, next took the stand amid murmurs of excitement on the part of the audience. M. Bourgeois spoke with firmness and energy, and he showed a disposition not to reserve anything that could explain his position toward the Panama case and the defendants. He emphatically repudiated all the insinuations contained in the evidence of Madame Cottu. He denied having authorized anybody to act in his behalf. He said that he had only permitted Madame Cottu to see her husband from motives of humanity.

"I never heard anything," exclaimed M. Bourgeois, "of the interviews between Madame Cottu and M. Soinoury until the statements were made in court. The insinuations," cried M. Bourgeois earnestly, "are simply infamous falsehoods. I never gave any order calculated to induce the officers of justice to shirk their duty or to do anything contrary to law."

Judge Desjardins—Madame Cottu has not said anything against you."

M. Bourgeois—I read the report of the trial and therefore I am here to deny the insinuations.

Judge Desjardins—The report was perhaps accurate.

The Advocate-General—If the personal character of M. Bourgeois had been called in question without my being able to defend it, I, who perhaps owe my place here to him, should not have hesitated to resign.

Prolonged murmurs of approval greeted this avowal of loyalty and were formally checked by the presiding judge.

M. Bourgeois then resumed: "I do not know what this new manoeuvre means. I do not even wish to know, but I feel it may prejudice the disclosure of the truth, and give rise to the idea that justice is not free. In leaving my office to protest I wish to say that I would not allow the accused to become accusers, nor the minister of justice himself to become accused."

These words, uttered with firmness and dignity caused a manifest sensation in court.

M. Barbois, rising, said: "I do not forget that M. Bourgeois was only yesterday the minister of justice, and I ask him respectfully to say what manoeuvres he alludes to."

M. Bourgeois (sternly)—I do not know, but I am conscious of them.

A DRAMATIC EPISODE.

Charles De Lesseps here arose, and in a bold manner, in tones that rang through the court room, he uttered: "M. Bourgeois attacked me a little while

ago—Well, monsieur, here I am, face to face with you—What have you to say to me?"

De Lesseps folded his arms and looked defiantly at Bourgeois, while a violent uproar among the audience greeted this sudden ebullition on the part of the leading defendant, whose conduct up to this time had been at least within the rules of orderly procedure.

Judge Desjardins indignantly spoke up: "I cannot," he said, "allow these dialogues. The law must be recognized by all."

The audience calmed down, and M. Bourgeois proceeded to reply in deliberate language to M. Barbois. "I have not," he said, "to discuss the truth of what M. Barbois chooses to say, but I affirm in portion the evidence in which I was called in question. M. Soinoury was not aware of the facts. His statement did not dispose of the charges against me. Therefore, I am here to rebut them. The whole affair is the result of a manoeuvre, the authors of which I don't know." With this M. Bourgeois retired from the witness stand and Madame Cottu was recalled. She declared that Goliard had told her he would see M. Bourgeois in regard to her.

BOURGEOIS AGAIN.

M. Goliard followed Madame Cottu on the stand and confirmed her statement to the effect that he had told her he would see M. Bourgeois, but he added: "Nobody authorized me to say so."

M. Bourgeois arose and exclaimed: "If any one knows that I acted contrary to the dictates of honor, let him speak." At these words the uproar in the audience was renewed, many as was evident from their murmurs and exclamations taking part with M. Bourgeois, and others with his accusers. Judge Desjardins concluded that the most effective way to allay the excitement was to suspend the hearing, and he gave an order to that effect.

When the hearing was resumed M. C. Soinoury was recalled. He made a long statement to the effect that neither M. Bourgeois for any other minister was in any way responsible for the interview with Madame Cottu. He himself had originated the idea of a conference with her and had arranged the meeting without communicating with his superiors. For professional reasons he had deemed it best to keep the matter secret. He believed he was only doing his duty in trying to get at the centre of the scandal. The charge that he had threatened Mme. Cottu, had promised her any favor in return for information which she might give him were utterly false.

The Government Sustained.

PARIS, March 13.—The chamber of deputies to-day by a vote of 297 to 223 declared its confidence in and voted to support the government. The vote was taken after an exciting debate, in which M. Ribot, the premier, and M. Bourgeois, the late minister of justice, took a leading part as speakers in defense of the course pursued by the government in reference to the prosecution of the Panama canal defendants.

Charles Gosses Republican.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 13.—The Republicans carried the city at the election to-day and elected all but one on the city ticket. Mayor Pemberton (Dem.) was defeated for re-election by E. W. Staunton, (Rep.) whose majority is 300 out of a total vote of 1,002. The Democrats elected the treasurer and three councilmen. One of the Republican candidates for council was a negro. He was beaten by a small majority.

Robbery, Murder and Cremation.

MURKIN, March 13.—A horrible murder is reported from Salsdorf. A house inhabited by a woman and three children was found to be on fire. The neighbors hastened to extinguish the flames, but saw nothing of the woman and her children. When the fire was put out the bodies of the widow and of the three children were found. Although partly burned the remains bore plain evidence that all four had been murdered. It was found that robbers had broken into the house and killed the inmates and plundered the dwelling. Then the robbers set fire to the house in order to cover up their crimes and then made off with their booty.

Brutality by Robbers.

BURKESVILLE, Ky., March 13.—On Leatherwood creek, Cumberland county, Saturday night, robbers were guilty of most horrible brutality. Three men entered the home of Thomas Bryant, who does not believe in banks, and after gagging the family proceeded to compel Bryant to tell where his money was hidden. They fired pistols close to his head, choked him, burned him with hot staves, and finally stuck his feet in the fire, keeping them there until burned to a crisp. This conquered Bryant, who told where the money was. The robbers got \$1,800 and then escaped on three of Bryant's horses. Bryant will die.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

HARTFORD, Ct., March 13.—Locomotive No. 320 of the Philadelphia, Reading & New England road, exploded at St. Elmo, N. Y., ten miles west of Poughkeepsie bridge this morning. George Seufeldt, fireman, of this city, and Horace Lambert, brakeman, of Bangor, N. Y., were instantly killed and the engineer, James Flannigan, of this city, was fatally injured. The engine, which was making its first trip after having been thoroughly repaired in the shops here, was drawing an east-bound freight. The crown sheet gave way, presumably through low water in the boiler.

Disappointed in Love.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The body of the young lady who committed suicide at the Coleman house yesterday was identified this morning as that of Leonide Cozzens, eighteen years old, of 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. Miss Cozzens belonged to a wealthy family and lived with her mother at the address given. It is believed that disappointment in love was the cause of the suicide.

McGlynn Will Go to Rome.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The statement is made that immediately after Easter Dr. McGlynn will comply with the one condition attached to his return to the Roman Catholic church and visit Rome. He will be accompanied by Dr. Bartell.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

The New Act Put in Force by Secretary Carlisle.

THE REGULATIONS PROMULGATED

Under the Restriction Law Signed by President Harrison the Day Before He Went Out of Office—No More Paupers, Contract Laborers, or Diseased Persons to be Admitted to the United States From Foreign Countries—Stringent Rules for the Execution of the Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Secretary Carlisle to-day issued the new regulations regarding the precautions to be observed in admitting immigrants to the United States. The regulations contain seventeen articles, the first ten of which are substantially the same as the regulations now in force. Articles 11 and 15, inclusive, are practically new and made to conform to the new laws affecting immigration passed by the last Congress and approved on the third of March last. Their most important points are as follows:

Article 11 enacts that no vessel bringing immigrants from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing shall be admitted to entry unless it appear, by the certificate of the consular officer at such port, that said immigrants have been detained at the port of embarkation at least five days under medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set apart for their exclusive use, and that their clothing, baggage and personal effects have been disinfected before being placed on board.

The above restrictions will also be applied to vessels bringing immigrants from non-infected ports, but who come from infected localities.

Article 12 requires that there shall be delivered to the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival lists of such immigrants which shall state as to each of said passengers substantially what is now required by existing law and these additional requirements: Whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons, or by any corporation, society, municipality or government.

Whether ever in prison or almshouse, or supported by charity.

Whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States.

Article 13 provides that such lists shall be accompanied by the foregoing interrogatories and answers in the language of the immigrant under oath, which shall be signed by him in the presence of the agent granting him transportation; and there shall be endorsed thereon in the language of the immigrant a notice that, if, upon his arrival in the United States, it is found that such interrogatories have not been correctly answered he will be immediately returned.

A false oath will subject him to a fine or imprisonment.

Article 14 provides that the immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names.

Article 15 provides that in case of the failure of the commanding officer of the vessel to deliver to the inspector of immigration lists or manifests verified as aforesaid, the immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

BROUGHT TO MIND.

Republicans Made to Realize that They Are in the Minority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The fact that the Republicans are in the minority in the senate was, as Mr. Manderson said, presented to them very forcibly to-day. From that side of the chamber emanated a resolution restricting the work of the senate during the extraordinary session of Congress. This was opposed by the Democrats, and especially Mr. Cockrell, who declared that the majority was able to assume the responsibility and decide from day to day what its procedure should be. Although it was intimated that the Republicans feared their opponents would take some advantage of them during this session, Republican leaders denied that they had anything in view beyond a desire to stop debate on subjects entirely to the business for which the senate was called together. Some of the Democratic leaders say the only reason the resolutions were opposed was because their passage would be somewhat in the nature of a confession on the part of the Democrats that they could not handle the business of the senate properly.

More Offers of Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The treasury department continues to receive offers of gold from the west in exchange for small notes for which there is a present and increasing demand. Several of the offers of gold after they had been made, had to be temporarily declined as it was found that the gold was of light weight, and until those who offered it made up the deficiency in weight the government could not accept it. The treasury department is advised that no gold has been engaged from the New York sub-treasury for shipment to-morrow. The next day for gold shipment is Friday and no gold is expected to be exported then.

Will go to the Naval Review.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The President and the members of his cabinet will attend the naval review at New York if the state of public business will permit. If the President finds that he cannot go he will send Secretary Herbert as his representative. The dispatch boat Dolphin is now being put in condition for the accommodation of the President and party on that occasion. She is now at the Norfolk navy yard.

No Nominations Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—No nominations were received by the senate from the President at to-day's session. A number had been expected, but it is supposed they were withheld for the reason that they could not be acted on

until the senate committees are reported, so that there is no real delay caused by holding them at the white house, and the President will also have an opportunity to make changes in the list if need be.

IN LOVE WITH MRS. CLEVELAND.

Princess Kaikuni Meets Her Fate in the Wife of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—At half past 5 o'clock this afternoon President and Mrs. Cleveland accorded a special reception to Princess Kaikuni, the meeting taking place in the blue parlor.

The princess was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Davies, their daughter and a lady friend. The call was entirely of a social nature and lasted probably a quarter of an hour. The visitors were charmed with the cordiality of the reception accorded them, the ladies being captivated by the pleasing manners of the wife of the President, and the princess said subsequently that Mrs. Cleveland was the only lady that she ever fell in love with.

NO SUCH INTENTION.

The President Says He Will Not Discriminate Against Newspaper Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The report that Mr. Cleveland had told congressmen that he did not intend to appoint newspaper men to office for the reason, among others, that he might be accused of subsidizing the press, does not hold good. Congressman Dockery, of Missouri, called on the President to-day for the express purpose of ascertaining the truth about the "no journalists need apply" rule. Mr. Dockery asked Mr. Cleveland point blank whether it were true or not that he had discriminated against newspaper men, and the answer came just as straight as the question that there was no such intention.

APPLICATIONS FILED

For the Big Places in the United States Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—A number of applications have been filed in the treasury department, among them being:

For Assistant Secretary—Marcus Hanlon, New York; Charles B. Morton, Maine; Charles S. Hamline, New York; F. P. Ireland, Nebraska.

For Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Joseph Miller, West Virginia; A. S. Willis, Kentucky; H. G. Armstrong, West Virginia; Thomas C. Boll, Kentucky; Atilla Cox, Kentucky; A. S. Respass, Kentucky.

For Commissioner of Customs—J. F. Temple, Pennsylvania; J. S. McCallmont, Pennsylvania; M. Parke DuBoise, Pennsylvania.

For Comptroller—Newton J. Durham, Kentucky; Scott Wike, Illinois.

BLAINE'S REMAINS.

The Request from the People of Maine to Allow Their Removal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Acting under the terms of a resolution adopted by the legislature of Maine, Governor Cleaves has written to Mrs. James G. Blaine requesting the permission for the state officials to remove the remains of her late husband from Oak Hill cemetery, in this city, to Augusta, Maine. At the time the resolution was adopted by the legislature it was understood that the people of the state would provide a monument to mark Mr. Blaine's final resting place in case the effort to secure the removal of the remains was successful. Mrs. Blaine returned last night from New York, and has not yet made any reply to the request of the governor.

The Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The senate discussed for nearly an hour to-day the resolution offered last week by Mr. Manderson, intended to limit the action of the senate in the present extraordinary session to executive matters, or matters requiring co-operation on the part of the house.

Mr. Gorman favored that policy, but preferred to have it take the form of unanimous consent rather than of a resolution. Objection to unanimous consent came from the Democratic side of the chamber and the most strenuous opposition to the resolution came about from that side. The question finally went over without any decision and the senate adjourned till Wednesday.

Ex-Senator Dawes Complimented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, whose continuous service of thirty-six years as representative of the state of Massachusetts in the National Congress, equally divided between the upper and the lower branches, ended on the 4th instant by his voluntary retirement, was complimented by his former associates by a dinner to-night at the Arlington. It was tendered him by members of the senate, irrespective of party, and was intended to express their admiration and affection for one whose integrity of character and charming manner rendered him most worthy of the honor.

Will Be Revised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Immediately after the adjournment of the senate to-day, the Democratic caucus committee went into session for the purpose of revising and putting the finishing touches to the list of committees as agreed upon at the meeting Saturday. The report will be made to the full caucus to-morrow morning, the caucus having been called for 11 o'clock.

To Go to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Felix McCloskey, of the national house of representatives, is in the city for a few days. He said yesterday that while here he intended to complete the traffic arrangements for a party which proposes visiting Hawaii in May.

Wheeler May Get It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—It was rumored to-day that ex-Congressman Wheeler, of Michigan, has been selected for commissioner of pensions.

It is said that General Bragg, of Wisconsin, will be offered the Portuguese mission.

THE CHAMBERLAIN STOCK

In the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad—The Price Paid for It.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—The sum of \$2,300,000 is the consideration for which that portion of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad stock which has been the property of the Sarah Chamberlain estate was transferred to a syndicate of New York and Ohio capitalists, all the members of which are interested in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road.

To-day Mr. E. R. Perkins, president, Oscar Townsend, general manager, A. S. Gorham and C. L. Cutter tendered their resignations as directors, and M. D. Woodford and W. R. Woodford, of Cincinnati, J. D. Dennis, of New York, and L. A. Russell and L. E. Terry, of Cleveland, were chosen in their places. The only directors holding over are John Newell, president of the Lake Shore railroad, and E. B. Thomas, of New York, vice president of the Erie system. After this election the new board elected M. B. Woodford, president, J. B. Dennis, vice president, and W. R. Woodford, general manager.

General Manager Woodford stated positively that the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton would continue to be operated entirely independent of each other and said that a traffic arrangement had not been made. The Lake Shore will continue to be the medium of entrance into Cleveland.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

The Chicago Switchmen Discover That Public Sentiment is Against Them.

CHICAGO, March 12.—It is certain now that the Chicago switchmen will not go out on a strike, they having returned an answer to the general managers to-day. The switchmen were somewhat astonished by the array of "public sentiment" against any strike at this time, almost every paper in the city having declared that the attempt savored too much of an attempt at extortion because of the amount of traffic incident to the World's Fair. Besides this, the general managers were so well prepared for a strike that there was but a small chance of the men being successful, and the switchmen were smart enough to read the signs and see that they had but a small chance for winning.

ICE GORGE BREAKS

At Roundout, New York—Great Destruction of Property.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., March 13.—The ice gorge in Roundout creek, below Eddyville, gave way at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and let a tremendous amount of water down the creek. The steamboats of the Cornell Steamboat Company and about fifty canal boats were swept into the river and driven down stream. Many of them were badly damaged. The steamers Pittston and Adriatic, valued at \$18,000, were so badly stove in that it is feared they will sink. There were 18,000 barrels of cement stored in the Lawrence Cement Company's mill, valued at over \$20,000. These are a total loss.

Many people on the boats had narrow escapes, but no loss of life is reported. It is thought that the loss to the Cornell fleet will be about \$40,000. There is no insurance.

Ice's Damage at Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 13.—There was a general movement of the field of ice in front of Davenport during the night but the gorge a mile below the city to-day was unbroken at noon. On the Rock Island side of the river from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street the blocks of ice piled up forty feet high. The Diamond Joe warehouse was crushed and five freight cars lifted several feet from the track and turned over. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Peoria & Rock Island tracks along the river front in Rock Island are under ice and neither road can run cars along the levee front. The water is rising rapidly, and unless the gorge breaks soon much damage will be done.

Flood in the Mohawk.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 13.—Last night the ice in the Mohawk west of the city broke up and formed an immense gorge against the Fitchburg railroad bridge, three miles from here. The water overflowed the banks, flooding Edison Park and that part of the city occupied by the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric. The first floor of the Edison General Electric, which aggregates sixteen acres, are under water to a depth of three feet, both plants having shut down, and 4,000 men are laid off.

The Hudson on a High.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—The frohest in the Hudson is the highest since 1883. The lower part of the city is under water and steam railroad trains and electric cars are prevented from running. The flood rose about one foot an hour during the night, and this morning is fourteen feet above mean tide.

The Floods Abating.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The floods in the eastern section of Pennsylvania are abating, and no further damage of a serious nature is anticipated. In the mining regions a number of mines have been flooded, throwing probably 4,000 men and boys out of work. It is expected that mining will be resumed in a few days.

Port Deposit Out of Danger.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—All danger from a flood at Port Deposit has now abated. The water is receding and the people are going back to their houses.

Snow at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 13.—Last night old winter got out an extra edition, and a new white sheet covers this section this morning. It blew considerably during the night, drifting somewhat, but there is not enough to interfere greatly with traffic.

The Reading Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The statement of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company of the current assets and liabilities of both companies on February 20, 1893, was given to the press for publication to-night. The statement will be filed in court to-morrow. The statement shows the liabilities to be \$15,779,784.43. Excess of current liabilities over assets, \$2,693,043.60.

DIDN'T GET THE PURSE.

Fitzsimmons Had to Hustle for His Forty Thousand.

THE CRESCENT CLUB EMBARRASSED

Financially and Has Enemies Which Makes Matters Worse—A Long Conference in Which the Pugilist Labors to Secure His Money—Every Dollar Will Be Paid—At Buffalo the Sports are Arranging for the Seventy Thousand Dollar Purse to Secure the Corbett-Mitchell Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Fitzsimmons has not yet received his purse from the Crescent City Club, but the officials of that organization are making arrangements for a satisfactory settlement with the pugilist. Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian arrived from the Bay this morning and went to the club before 10 o'clock. Just before 11 o'clock President Noel, Captain Williams and Fitz and Julian went upstairs to the private room, where they remained for nearly two hours talking over the situation.

Just before 1 o'clock the conference broke up and Fitzsimmons left the club, announcing that there would be a settlement at 3 o'clock, at which hour he would return. President Noel made the following statement to a reporter: "We have not yet paid the purse, but we shall do so in season. The club is temporarily embarrassed. It is no secret that we have lost considerable money on the fights recently given. The public knows that, and we have no desire to deny the truth of the statement. It is also true that the club has enemies and that they are doing what they can to affect our reputation and our credit. They would be pleased to know that we have failed. But you may say to the public that a satisfactory settlement with Fitzsimmons will be made and that every dollar of indebtedness of the club will be paid after a little time."

"Our friends are coming to our assistance and we shall be on our feet in a very short time. Fitz has met the club half way and the settlement will be perfectly satisfactory to him and he will lose nothing whatever for having fought before the Crescent City Club."

Fitz and Mitchell buried the hatchet during the evening. President Noel said that if the fighters recognized the \$75,000 offer from Buffalo, the local clubs would not bid against it, as it would be simply suicide.

CORBETT-MITCHELL.

Buffalo Gentlemen Meet to Arrange for the Big Purse.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—A meeting of the gentlemen interested in giving a boxing contest in Buffalo next December, the equal of which has never been known in ring history, was held Saturday. The meeting was called to consider the advisability of offering a purse sufficiently large to bring the Corbett-Mitchell boxing match for the world's championship to this city and to make preliminary arrangements.

The meeting was of short duration, but all present were confident the contest could be brought to Buffalo, and all were willing to put up their end of the purse. It was decided that if necessary the syndicate would bid as high as \$75,000 for the match, which will in all probability be larger than any club in the country will offer. The syndicate, however, believes \$50,000 will get the match.

It was decided that the contest will be given under the auspices of the Buffalo Athletic Club as this institution will be then known.

It is the intention of the syndicate to give an athletic carnival and not a prize fight. If the necessary arrangements can be made there will be boxing, wrestling and many other kinds of athletic sports.

A permanent organization of the syndicate will be formed this week, when it is expected that something will have been learned from both Corbett and Mitchell.

Hoboken Cyclone the Winner.

DETROIT, MICH., March 13.—In a rattling fight at the Griswold street theatre here to-night Tom Kelly, the Hoboken cyclone, knocked out Ed. Austin, the Detroit middle-weight, in the seventh round. The winner took the bulk of the gate receipts.

Not Guilty.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—Dr. Cass Hamlin was found not guilty in police court to-day of the murder of Mrs. Doty Smith. She died from the effects of morphine, and Dr. Hamlin, who attended her, was a beneficiary under her will. It was shown that Mrs. Smith was addicted to the use of the drug.

HARRY KERNELL DEAD.

The Noted Husband of Queenie Vassar Dies in an Asylum.

ASHURY PARK, N. J., March 13.—Harry Kernell, the famous Irish comedian, died in Bloomingdale insane asylum at 5 o'clock this afternoon of paresis. The comedian was taken to the asylum from his home early last October when he first manifested signs of insanity. Mr. Kernell was in his forty-fifth year, and leaves a widow and two sons. His wife is better known in theatrical circles as "Queenie Vassar."

Stenograph News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—Arrived, Fuerst Bismarck, New York.